

THE
Ne'er-Do-Well
By
REX BEACH

Author of
"The Spoilers," "The Barrier,"
"The Silver Horde," Etc.

Illustrations

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Antony."

"It is a lie!" said the girl quietly. "He loved no one but me."

"Gertrudis!" The banker was shocked beyond measure at what he considered his daughter's jealousy. "Those are not nice words."

"I do not believe it."

Ramon had not counted upon such a spirit, and, his anger getting the better of him, he sneered: "I should not have spoken. I did not know you still care."

"She does not care," Garavel declared loudly.

"Ah, but I do. I love him very dearly."

The two men were upon their feet in an instant, staring at her, the elder in amazement, the younger with rage and resentment blaring from his countenance.

"Silence!" thundered the banker. "Tender stands your affianced husband."

"It is a mistake"—she persisted gently.

"No, no, no! There is no mistake," shattered Ramon. "Those other men have told all, and your Anthony is now in the carcel under guard. It was I who saw to his arrest. Nor is that all. He is not at all the man he pretended to be, even his name is false. This morning there arrived an American officer of police to arrest him on other charges. He is a thief, it seems, having stolen \$80,000 gold from his employers. Oh, there is no mistake. Within the hour I have been talking with this detective, and he has the papers of proof. Is not that enough?"

"It is, indeed!" gasped the father.

"But it is not true," maintained the girl. "Simply, and her eyes were as steady as altar flames, "Take me to him, please. I must go at once to the carcel."

But he only answered her with a stare of amazement. "Go!" he murmured, after an instant. "Have I lost my senses!"

"Yes, I must go, for he is my husband. We were wed last night."

"Mother of God!" the banker ejaculated hoarsely, and sank into the seat from which he had arisen. Ramon was staring from one to the other, his head turning jerkily.

"Oh, yes! The Judge from Colon married us during the dance. I would have liked a church wedding, but that will come later. The Señor Ronells and his wife were there also, and they will tell you. It made me very happy."

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"I do not wish to enter a convent," she said, with white lips. "I wish to be happy. Water Eserk is free I shall go to him. Now, if you please, I think I shall go every day."

She turned and went out of the big high ceilinged room, and out until she had reached the hall, but her feet never or her head ever.

CHAPTER XXV.

A Last Appeal.

NOT far out a pleasant interview for Anthony. His surroundings were so such as to best him assurance, and

Garavel's grief at his daughter's disgrace was really distressing. Moreover, the unequivocal threat to annul the marriage filled him with alarm. His only consolation came from the fact that Gertrudis had made known the truth without the slightest hesitation. That showed that she was loyal at any rate. Kirk tried to assure his father that he would have no trouble in proving his innocence, but Garavel seemed very little concerned with that phase of the affair and continued to bewail the dishonor that had fallen on his name.

Kirk's pride arose at this, and he explained with some heat:

"My dear Mr. Garavel, if you are so blamed sure that I did all these things why did you come to see me?"

"It was to learn if she spoke the truth."

"Oh, we're married, right enough. And you'll have some difficulty in breaking it up before I get out."

"You expect, then, to prove your innocence easily?"

"I do."

"But I hear there are other serious charges."

"It is quite the same with them."

"But suppose you should not clear yourself of this—murder. Would you wish to drag down my daughter's name?"

"Of course not."

"I understand you have not spoken of this marriage. Perhaps you might consent to remain silent. If by any chance you should be convicted of guilt what satisfaction could you derive from injuring me and mine?"

"None at all, sir."

"I am rich," Garavel went on meaningfully. "If you are acquitted I might perhaps arrange amply for your future—upon conditions."

"In other words, if I am to be hanged or shot or whatever it is to do to people down here you'll expect me to keep my mouth shut on general principles, and if I'm acquitted you'll pay me well to disappear. Is that it? Well, there is some family pride to that?" He laughed lightly.

"My political future may depend upon it."

"It I can help you in that way I'll gladly keep silent as long as you wish, but I don't think I care to make any further terms."

"Make sure of this," snapped the other—"your marriage will be annulled, no matter what you prove or fail to prove. Already Chiquita is repanting, and I shall not rest until she is free. You have done me a great injury, and I shall not forget it!"

On the following morning the leading American attorney of the city entered at the jail, announcing that he had been retained as counsel, but refusing

to tell who had employed him. Supposing, of course, that he had been sent by friends who wished no publicity in the matter, Kirk did not press him for information. Together they outlined their defense as best they could. With characteristic optimism Kirk insisted upon treating the charge against him as of little consequence, and it was not until he had undergone his preliminary hearing that he fully realized the gravity of his situation.

To his unspeakable indignation, the officer who had discovered Cortland's body swore that he had seen the deceased pass him shortly before the time of his death, evidently taking a walk along the water's edge for relief from the heat, and that immediately afterward, perhaps a minute or so, the prisoner had also passed, going in the same direction! There was a street light close by, he said, and there could be no possible mistake as to Anthony's identity. A few moments later there had been a pistol shot, muffled, but unmistakable, and the policeman had hastened in the direction from which it came. The prisoner had appeared suddenly out of the darkness and hurried past. In the politest manner possible, the witness declared, he had questioned him regarding the shot, but Mr. Anthony had neither stopped nor answered. On the contrary, he had broken into a run. The officer had considered this strange behavior; but, being at all times most respectful toward Americans, he had made no effort to detain him. Passing on, he had found the body of the dead man. A reverent word was beside it.

When this amazing testimony was translated to Kirk he was astounded; but his indignation was as nothing to that which swept over him when a servant in the Alfaro household swore to having actually witnessed the murder.

This fellow declared that he had been troubled greatly with a toothache. Toward morning of the night in question, too restless for sleep, he had gone out upon the sea wall. Even now his face was swollen, and he made a determined effort to show the court the particular tooth which had made him an unwilling beholder of the tragedy. Overcome by exhaustion, he had fallen asleep after a time, and he was awakened by the sounds of a quarrel. On opening his eyes he saw two Americans, one of whom was Senator Cortland, and the other Kirk Anthony. Being utterly ignorant of their language, he had no means of knowing what was said, but did consider the altercation serious until the large man shot the Senator Cortland. Then being terror stricken at what he had heard, he had run away, entirely forgetting his toothache, which was quite gone. That was all he knew of the matter. He recognized Anthony as the man who had done the shooting. He was troubled greatly with toothaches.

Wade was called next and told the story of that damning incident at the supper party, being corroborated by the others. Then there were several witnesses who swore to inconsequent things.

For once in his carefree life the young man realized that he was face to face with something bigger and stronger than his own determination, and it daunted him. He began to see that he had underestimated these foreigners, for it seemed an easy matter to convict an innocent man in these Central American courts. Suddenly he decided to call for Darwin K. Clifford—the one man who was strong enough to save him.

When it came time for him to speak

he told a straight story about his own actions on that night, and he was corroborated by Alton; but he knew that these words had little weight against that other testimony. Of course, he was remanded for trial.

Anson, the lawyer, gave him a ray of encouragement as he left.

"Don't go too much on this hearing," he said. "I think we'll pull you out all right."

"You think! I dare say Ramon Alfaro can get a dozen men to perjure themselves as easily as he got those two."

"Exactly. But I have a little coup that I intend to spring at the right moment."

"For heaven's sake, tell me what it is!"

"I'm sorry, but I can't just yet. In the first place, one must handle these people exactly right or they explode."

"But give me an idea at least. I'm really interested in the outcome of this case, you know."

"Anson snorted. "Of course you are. And I'll tell you as soon as I can, but not now."

"These Spickeottes would enjoy standing up against a wall with my head in a rag. They'd make it a holiday and ring all the bells in town."

"I can't assure you that it isn't serious," Anson acknowledged gravely, "for it is. Any time an American goes to court in this country it is serious. But that doesn't mean that we'll lose."

"You may be a good lawyer," said Kirk ruefully, "but you're a blighted poor comforter. I—I wish my dad was here. He'd fix it. He wouldn't let 'em convict me. He's great, my dad is. He can swear like the devil. I like him better than any man I've ever met, Anson."

He wrote a lengthy telegram, which, the lawyer, with a peculiar smile, agreed to dispatch at once. He spent a sleepless night. In the morning a message came signed by Copley—Kirk's home, loaned at the familiar name—saying that Darwin K. Anthony had left Albany for the west on Sunday night and could not be located for a few days.

"He was never gone when I needed money," the man mused. "He'll be worried when he hears about this, and he has enough to worry him as it is. I'm mighty sorry, but I simply must have him."

Anson brought in the day's papers, which alluded, as usual, to Cortland's death as a murder, and printed their customary sensational stories, even to a rehash of all that had occurred at the slug supper. This in particular made Kirk wince, knowing as he did that it would reach the eyes of his newly made wife. He also wondered vaguely how Chiquita was bearing up under all this notoriety. The lawyer brought the further news that Alfaro was in custody as an accessory to the crime and that henceforth Kirk need expect but few visitors. Somebody, probably Ramon Alfaro, had induced the officials to treat their prisoner with special severity.

During the days which followed, Kirk suffered more than he chose to confess even to his attorney. In the first place, it was hard to be denied all knowledge of what was going on.

Anson would tell him little, except that he was working every day—and then, too, the long hours of solitude gnawed at his self control. Runnels managed to see him once or twice, reporting that, so far as he could learn, Chiquita had disappeared. He took a message from Kirk to her, but brought back word that he could not deliver it.

It was on Sunday, a week after his arrest, that Edith Cortland came to Kirk. He was surprised to see the ravages that this short time had made in her, for she was pale and drawn and weary looking, as if from sleeplessness. Strange to say, these marks of suffering did not detract from her appearance, but rather enhanced her poise and distinction.

"I'm awfully glad to see you, Mrs. Cortland," he said as she extended her hand. "But do you think it was wise for you to come?"

"Yes, I must go, for he is my husband. We were wed last night."

"Mother of God!" the banker ejaculated hoarsely, and sank into the seat from which he had arisen. Ramon was staring from one to the other, his head turning jerkily.

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she forgot her dad put violin in her place, I can help you, oh, so much!"

"Well!" he said harshly. "You force me to break my word. I don't want to tell you this, but—I am married."

"You never told me that. It was some mad college prank, I suppose."

"No, no. I married Gertrudis Garavel that night at the Tivoli."

"Oh, that can't be. That was the night of the dance. Why didn't you tell me? Why doesn't she leave you alone? No, no! You hardly know each other. Why, she's not old enough to know her own mind!"

"But I know my mind, and I love her."

Her white hands stroked at each other as she steadied her shaking voice. "Love!" she cried. "You don't know what love means, nor does she. She can't know, or she'd be here. She'd have this person torn block from block."

"You don't know what you're saying. You're hysterical, Mrs. Cortland. I love Gertrudis so deeply that there's no room in me

Established by Franklin in 1833.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

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Saturday, May 9, 1914.

It should be borne in mind that Villa is in desperate need of ammunition and is following the course most conducive to getting the embargo again lifted. It should be added, by pretending to be the great friend of President Wilson. The last time the President lifted the embargo much damage was done to the cause of peace.

The Panama Canal will be open to commerce May 10. The interruption to Tehuantepec Railway, which resulted in increasing the freight traffic across the isthmus, is the reason for the change of the plans advancing opening date. It will be a great thing for Uncle Sam when the first vessel passes safely through this great cut. Col. Goethals ought also to be as happy as anyone for much of the glory is his.

The State has not got any money and it was proposed to put up the State tax on the towns and cities that was cut down a few years ago, to facilitate the passage of the tax commission bill, by which the taxes of most of the cities and towns of the State were actually increased. That tax bill as was proposed at that time in these columns, has proved a failure and soon it will be absolutely necessary to put up the rate on the cities and towns to get the needed money to do business with. While the State is so short of funds how would it do to abolish a few of the commission created in the last two years, which draw annually from the State in salaries some fifty five thousand dollars?

The President is bound to have his trust-busting bills passed, and his rural credits measures are also to be put through. These measures are almost entirely for the benefit of the South. He is also determined that Congress shall adjourn by July 1st. This probably will not be accomplished but in that he has our sympathy. The sooner Congress goes home the better. In the language of the immortal Grant, "Let us have peace." We can add, "Let business have a chance for itself." If Congress continues in session all summer, and keeps all the time hacking at the business interests of the country most of the members when they do go home might as well take all their baggage with them for they never will get back there again. The places that know them now will know them no more forever.

General Assembly.

The January session of the General Assembly came to a close late Tuesday night or rather Wednesday morning, it being about two o'clock when the Senate finally adjourned, although the House had adjourned much earlier. The final agreement between the two houses over the general appropriation bill was reached Tuesday morning, and after that the work went forward rapidly toward a final close of the session. There was apparently considerable difference of opinion between the Senate and House, and this culminated in the adjournment of the House without waiting for the Senate.

The Governor is now looking over the bills that passed on the last day, to see if any require a veto. He has already signed some fifty-four bills and will sign others next week. The bill to allow the city of Newport to issue four additional summer licenses was passed in concurrence and has received the signature of the Governor. This was the act requested by the representative council, and some members of the council made strenuous efforts to overrule the will of the majority by killing it in the Legislature, but their efforts probably aided in the passage of the bill.

Few matters of specific interest to Newport passed the present General Assembly. An attempt was made to increase the State tax on cities and towns for the purpose of raising money for the maintenance of highways, but this failed of passage in the House. The Newport members were divided on the merits of the bill. There was a very general opinion however that the State tax law would be amended at the next session.

Mr. Bryan's Adversary.

(From the Hartford Courant)

Just what will happen to Judge Henry Stoddard of this city at the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington is not certain, but there are indications that some old scores will be settled.

Judge Stoddard is counsel for the Billard Company, which failed to show its books and records when ordered to by the commission two weeks ago. The indictment taken out against the four witnesses who were subpoenaed in the case followed.

It is of interest in the case that William J. Bryan had an old score to settle with Judge Stoddard. It was Judge Stoddard who gave Secretary Bryan the jolt of his life. The editor of the Commoner was summoned to New Haven in 1904 to act as executor of the will of his friend, Philo Sherman Bennett, who had also left bequests to Mr. and Mrs. Bryan.

The Mexican Hatred of U. S.

The Mexicans have no love for the people of this country. That is the consensus of all the people who know anything about the situation among the people on our Southern border. Officially the hatred the Mexicans bear for their neighbors is glossed over, but the rank and file and the subordinate officials make little pretense of friendliness to this country and its citizens.

The inhabitants of Northern Mexico are more bitter than those of other sections of the country because they have borne the brunt of frequent clashes along the border. In Southern Mexico the people know practically nothing about Americans. In Mexico City the better element of the population has some regard for the people of this country. Many of our citizens have engaged in business there. Their investments and their directing energy have been responsible, until the succeeding revolutions interrupted industrial life, for a great measure of prosperity. The Americans have been "good pay" and they have been at least tolerated. But in Northern Mexico there is little amity. The lower classes of Mexicans have not felt themselves on terms of equality with the "gringos," who have occasionally called them "greasers." They have felt that this country took much of the richest territory of Mexico in the last war and that it had its eyes fixed on the rest.

That the men of Carranza and Villa are held together by hope of plunder has been often asserted, with a formidable array of proof. That even 2 per cent of them are actuated by any of the lofty purposes set forth in official proclamations is highly improbable. They would fight for any leader in whose skill and daring they believed. Their reward has been loot. They do not want liberty under law as it exists in the United States. Their calling would be gone under an established order that would protect property from rapine. They would distrust a leader allied with the United States, both because of their hatred of this country and because of the check that the civilized member of the firm would put on marauding. They would probably conclude that their leader had been bribed if he accepted such an alliance. If Carranza should side with the United States he would probably find himself without supporters. As a matter of fact the chief hold he has on his followers now is due to Villa. The latter, who is a fighter and fellow-bandit, has fired the imagination of the Mexicans. If he said the word Carranza would disappear as a figure in Mexico. Carranza realizes this. His diplomatic language should not mislead us into forgetting that his chief effort is to remain solid with his people.

Mexican Names

(From the Meriden Journal)

The real reason why there is so much misunderstanding about the pronunciation of these Mexican names is the inherent laziness of the Spanish American. He has a trick of eliding his words, that has become a national habit in Mexico and that has caused confusion considerably different from that of Castile, where the mother tongue originated.

The double "l," the "z" and the "c" are not now pronounced in Mexico as they are in Spain. For instance the Castilian would pronounce the name of the rebel General as Veelya, but the Mexican has corrupted this into Vesa, which is easier for him to say.

This is true also of the "z" for the Castilian pronunciation of the name of the Constitutional President is Car-santia, with the accent on the second syllable. The Mexican, however, merely gives the "z" the sound that we know here because it takes less effort. That town across the Rio Grande from El Paso, is pronounced with the Spanish inflection, as Whar-eth, but the Mexican does as he does with Carranza and sounds the "z" as in English.

The "z" is practically the same as in the mother tongue, probably because it was too much of a problem to work out an easier way of saying it. Thus it can be seen that the precise man who knows Spanish may find himself at odds over these Mexican names.

The average Mexican thinks it an affection, as the travellers will tell you, to use the Castilian pronunciation and for that matter state that when you are in Mexico you should do as Mexicans do.

The Bureau of Efficiency.

Recently travellers on the New Haven railroad found in their seats in trains little leaflets cautioning them against taking certain risks, such, for example, as passing from one car to another while a train is taking the switches at a terminal, opening platforms gates themselves or alighting before a train has come to a full stop. These little leaflets were signed "The Bureau of Efficiency."

Bureau of Efficiency is rather a new name in railroad work. Perhaps a good many upon reading these leaflets felt some curiosity concerning it, wondering whether it was a part of the railroad or some outside agency and just what it had to do with the operation of trains anyway.

Though the public may be cognizant of the existence of the Bureau of Efficiency only in such occasional admonitions as were contained in these leaflets, it is really a big part of the railroad, embracing in its workings virtually every one of the 30,000 employees constituting the New Haven's operating department. It represents

what is considered by the New Haven's management the best type of organization yet evolved for bringing about the full and free co-operation of all employees—the co-ordination of the work of all branches of the railroad service which will insure the smooth working of the machine, the detection of defects in the road and in its operation—these objects it seeks to accomplish and all with a view of promoting safety and increasing efficiency.

This bureau, in its form and outline, does not differ essentially from the Safety First Organization, adopted now on many roads and in force on the New Haven since last December. The Safety First Organization, however, was designed merely to cover matters affecting the safety of employees and the public. The new organization extends the scope of this by including all matters connected with the operation of trains, stations, maintenance of equipment, signals or track, affecting in any way the efficiency of the service as well as its safety. Matters of discipline are not touched upon.

Reunion of a Divided Party:

(Hartford Courant)

Comptroller William A. Prendergast of New York, himself a bull moose, told the Indiana state republican convention that amalgamation of the republican and progressive parties will be brought about by the acts of individuals, said, "who take a reaction upon the question of a united opposition to the democratic party will very soon realize that they represent and are leading no one but themselves."

Mr. Prendergast is one of the leaders of the progressive revolt of 1912 who have perceived the signs of the times more clearly than some of their associates in that unwise movement. The most attractive element of the progressive platform, he told the Indiana republicans, was its program of social justice, to which the republicans are also committed and which they can attain because of their greater strength. Because Mr. Prendergast has been reading the election returns since 1912 with a more reasonable eye, he is not in high favor with some of his old associates, but that doesn't seem to worry him, and he thinks some of the progressive leaders regard the difference between the two wings of the republican party as more vital than they really are.

Democratic ascendancy in the affairs of the nation has opened the eyes of many progressives besides Mr. Prendergast to the folly of dividing the opposition to such democratic vagaries as free trade and wild schemes of finance. In all the important principles of national politics the republicans and progressives are substantially agreed. There is no reason why they should not act together for the common purposes which they both desire to see accomplished.

Villa the Bandit.

(Hartford Courant)

Villa's real ambition is, we take it, to be the chartered thief of Mexico, and obviously he could perform this public service as well if he were not the titular President. Indeed, his thieving capacity would have more scope if he were not the President; he would have more time to devote to this branch of the new Mexican public service. He has had a long and varied experience in stealing, so that there can be no question of his fitness to do this work no matter in what form it presented itself.

Incidentally Villa's passion for extirpating Spaniards would have to be gratified, although Mr. Bryan might be able to persuade him to content himself with merely driving out of Mexico all men and women of Spanish blood, of course on the condition that he kept their property. Whether Villa would be so docile under Mr. Bryan's instructions after Mexico was under his heel, as he is now, we cannot say; but this detail could probably be arranged between the two high contracting parties after the job of conquest had been accomplished.

If no commonplace moral scruples arise it ought to be easy, it seems to us, to perfect this new combination between our government and Villa. Villa has stolen Northern Mexico bare, but there are fine pickings for him in the as yet untouched regions of Southern Mexico. With this hold upon him we see no reason why Mr. Bryan's negotiations for his actual assistance should not succeed. To carry such a plan through would be to crown the new diplomacy with a wreath of laurel that history would be proud to report for the encouragement of the thieves of future generations.

During the year ending March 31, 1914, 400,000 immigrants arrived in Canada, of whom 115,000 were Americans. Previous year's total arrivals were 402,432. It would seem as though many of our western states are sending people into Canada in large numbers.

Managers Wilson and Huerta are about to unite in the usual proclamation: No game—wet grounds.

Judge—How did you come to enter the premises? Prisoner—Well, your honor, it was 2 o'clock in the morning, with the kitchen window wide open, no cops about—blowed if you wouldn't a-climbed in yourself. —Boston Transcript.

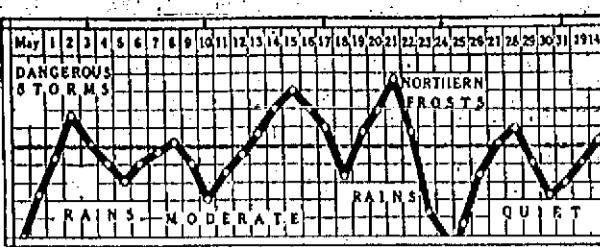
"Fashion is going to kill sentiment." "How now?"

"My girl has given me a lock of imported green hair." —Exchange.

Mistress—Who rang the bell then, Katy?

Katy—A boy, mum, looking for the wrong number. —Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



May will average colder than usual east of Rockies and warmer than usual west of Rockies. Rainfall will be generally deficient but a few small sections will get heavy thunder showers. Eastern sections will get most rain. Europe will get most of the May rains. Dangerous storms first week in May. Northern frosts near May 24.

Triple line represents normal temperatures. Where the temperature line goes above this normal line indicates warmer and where it goes below indicates cooler than usual. Temperature line dates are for Meridian 90. Count one to three days earlier for west of that line and as much later for east of it in proportion to the distance from that line which runs north and south through St. Louis.

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Washington, D. C. May 7, 1914.

are expected to reach meridian 90 near May 10, very high temperatures near May 21 and very low temperatures near May 24. In two-thirds of the great central valleys a general shortage of moisture is expected to continue at least to the end of May seriously injuring portions of the winter wheat and oats crops.

For these reasons we advise farmers and cash grain dealers to sell no wheat nor oats during May. Those who buy grain for future delivery should buy oats, and wheat to be delivered in September or December.

We have other reasons for giving this advice. The South American crops are just now maturing or being harvested and all indications point to heavy rains in that country for May, both east and west of the Andes.

Western Africa will get too much rain in May and interior Africa a great drought. India will get but little rain in May. The crop weather for May over nearly the entire earth seems to indicate higher prices for grain in America. The Mexican mix-up, whatever way it terminates, indicates a great demand for our grain. The Mexicans have planted less than usual.

We were correct in saying that heaviest rains of April would be in vicinity of the Mexican gulf. We now give warning that rainfall in the cotton states will be more than usual after first week in May and our advice is to buy cotton and not sell during May. The Egyptian cotton fields will be short of rain the last three weeks of May. Most May rain in North America is expected in northeastern sections.

A Suspicious Circumstance

Hi Doolittle was the champion liar of his native village. One day Hi was arrested and brought before the local justice for chicken stealing. He pleaded guilty.

"Yes, judge, yer honor," he said, "I plead guilty on the advice of my lawyer."

But the local justice rubbed his chin dubiously.

"I dunno—I'm afraid," he stammered, "I guess—was, I mean, I guess I'll have to have more evidence before I sentence ye." —New York Tribune.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, MAY, 1914

STANDARD TIME.

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
9 Sat	10 Sun	11 Mon	12 Tues	13 Wed	14 Thurs	15 Fri
11 Sat	12 Sun	13 Mon	14 Tues	15 Wed	16 Thurs	17 Fri
12 Sat	13 Sun	14 Mon	15 Tues	16 Wed	17 Thurs	18 Fri
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22 Sat	23 Sun	24 Mon	25 Tues	26 Wed	27 Thurs	28 Fri
23 Sat	24 Sun	25 Mon	26 Tues	27 Wed	28 Thurs	29 Fri
24 Sat	25 Sun	26 Mon	27 Tues	28 Wed	29 Thurs	30 Fri
25 Sat	26 Sun	27 Mon	28 Tues	29 Wed	30 Thurs	31 Fri

Moons 1st, May 8. 12pm Morning
Full Moon, May 8 5pm, Evening
Moons 1st, May 15 12pm, Evening
New Moon May 26 5pm, Evening

Marriages.

In Boston, Mass., Monday, May 4, by Rev. Dr. Mason, in Trinity Church. Bernard J. Kavanagh and Isobel A. Minkler, of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 1st inst., Josephine D. P. widow of Josephine H. in her 8th year.

REBELS MAKING GREAT GAINS

Win Important Victories While
Mediation Is Delayed

40,000 ARE FIGHTING HUERTA

Carranza Reports Great Successes of His Troops While He Parleyed With Envys Over Details of Proposals—Hopes to Continue Campaign Until Mexico City Is Taken—O'Shaughnessy Thinks Compromise President and Cabinet Possible—Lives of Ten Americans Threatened—Foster May Be United States Mediator

General Carranza's attitude toward mediation, which temporarily, at least, has eliminated the constitutionalists from general negotiations aimed at settlement of Mexico's strife, was declared at Washington to have been revealed by his official report of a vigorous military campaign marked by significant victories.

His decision to submit his country's internal troubles to preliminaries of mediation was based in part at least on rebel success in a sweeping southward movement, constitutionalist representatives said.

While Carranza parleyed with the South American envys over details of their proposals, three powerful forces were hurled against federal strongholds. Reports of the results of the movement Carranza then transmitted to Rafael Zubaran, interior minister in the constitutionalist cabinet, now in Washington.

Many Rebel Successes

Summarized they were: Defeat of 1500 federales at Panzacos, near San Luis Potosi, with the capture of 1800 prisoners and quantities of arms and ammunition.

Capture of Acapulco, Tepic, 1700 men surrendering. One million rounds of ammunition and quantities of arms taken.

Capture of field guns, artillery and ammunition from fleeing column that evacuated Monterrey.

The Carranza report did not outline to what extent his forces were opposed, and no casualties on either side were mentioned.

After receipt of his chief's report, Zubaran was emphatic in a forecast that within the next month the rebel armies would be investing Huerta's capital, Villa, with his victorious Torreon veterans. It was believed, would strike next at Saltillo, and in the event of a victory there would hurl his forces at Tampico. Capture of that city would give the constitutionalists a port of entry unaffected by any limited embargo on importation of arms now enforced along the Rio Grande.

Large Rebel Army

Zubaran estimated that more than 40,000 rebel troops were now in the field. He asserted that Zapata's rebels were co-operating with the constitutionalists south of Mexico City.

General belief was expressed that Carranza hoped to confine the campaign until the three powerful forces converged to hammer simultaneously at the gates of Mexico City. To what extent Huerta would be able to combat the proposed advance, and what possible effect it might have on mediation proceedings between the United States and the Mexican federales, were widely discussed.

Events at Tampico

An interesting sidelight on events at Tampico was shown in the report of the American consul there transmitted to the navy department by Rear Admiral Mayo.

"On May 1 the Mexican government announced through General Zaragoza that an armistice had been agreed to by the federal government and the United States and also by the constitutionalists," the report stated.

The reason for the armistice was given out as on account of mediation. This news was received joyfully and even hopefully by the general public, which appears to be in favor of peace if secured with honor and dignity to the Mexican government. The Americans and their money are sadly missed, and responsible persons would greatly favor a peace arrangement which would permit the wheels of business to run again."

From that report was supposed to have originated rumors that the federales and rebels had arranged a suspension of hostilities about Tampico. Navy department advises state that heavy fire heard near Tampico Tuesday had quieted.

Return of O'Shaughnessy

Former Chargé O'Shaughnessy reached Washington and went to the state department for a conference with Secretary of State Bryan.

O'Shaughnessy declined to discuss Mexican affairs pending his report to the secretary of state. He will see President Wilson today.

Asked if he thought it possible for a compromise cabinet and compromise president to be established in Mexico pending settlement of the difficulties there, O'Shaughnessy replied in the affirmative.

Ten Americans in Peril

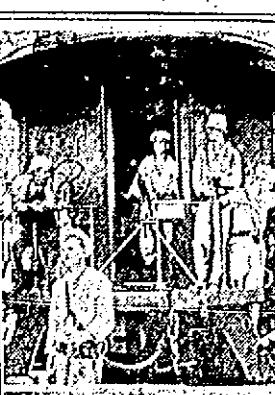
Ten members of the Smith family is jail at Tonala, Chiapas, are in danger of their lives because of Mexican resentment of their part in the recent killing of three Mexicans at San Pedro, according to a report from Minister Izavell in Guatemala.

The Mexicans were members of a guard and invaded the Smith home at San Pedro to disarm the occupants. In the fight which ensued the Mexicans were worsted, but the Americans were later arrested.

The whereabouts of Consul Sill-

SCENES IN VERA CRUZ

Trains Supplied With Machine Guns; Damage by Big Guns



ORDER TO RUSH SUPPLIES

Permanent Field Equipment and Rations For Funston's Forces

Bush orders from Washington were received at Texas City, Tex., to send a large quantity of permanent field equipment to Vera Cruz. Work of loading the converted transport Satilla was begun immediately at Galveston.

The Satilla also will carry a month's supply of rations for General Funston's troops, and will sail at once.

TAKEN TO FORT WINGATE

Five Thousand Mexican Soldiers Depart From Fort Bliss

Under heavy military guard, 5000 Mexican federales, with their wives and children, began entraining for Fort Wingate, N. M., at Fort Bliss, Tex., military reservation, where they have been interned since they fled to American soil from General Villa's victorious rebels at the battle of Ojinaga.

Through lines of infantrymen the first detachment of 800 prisoners marched from their barbed wire enclosure to trains run upon a siding at the fort. Elaborate preparations were made to block any attempt to escape.

Weeping women, burdened with pots and pans, and with little children clinging to their skirts, trudged slowly over the desert to the trains. They followed closely behind the sullen soldiers of General Huerta, protesting loudly against being removed farther away from the border.

With the first detachment went General Castro, one of the principal federal leaders. Special military escorts were assigned to General Mercado, chief federal field commander at Ojinaga; General Salazar, and Maximino Castillo. Castillo is accused of having set fire to the Cumbre tunnel, near Pearson, resulting in the deaths of more than fifty persons.

SOLEMN HONORS PAID

Bodies of Americans Killed at Vera Cruz Homeward Bound

The bodies of seventeen American bluejackets and marines who fell victims to Mexican snipers in the street fighting during the operations accompanying the occupation of Vera Cruz by the United States fleet, started on their way to New York on board the armored cruiser Montana.

Solemn honors were paid by the great assemblage of United States war vessels as the Montana passed out of Vera Cruz harbor, and these were joined in by the vessels of the British, French and Spanish navies which represented their countries in Mexican waters.

Victim of Hydrophobia

As the result of being bitten by a stray dog Thomas Guerin of Chelsea, Mass., died of hydrophobia. The bite, which was only a slight scratch on the right hand, did not seem to be serious at the time it was inflicted.

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

The pontoon bridge at Paraiso has been swung into place across the Panama canal.

The crack in the Liberty Bell at Philadelphia has been enlarged and lengthened.

A tentative inventory of the estate left by "Big Tim" Sullivan of New York, filed by the executors, shows that there is a personal estate of \$170,257.

An explosion at the government of Panama dynamite magazine resulted in the killing of eight persons. Nineteen others were seriously injured. The property was destroyed.

John F. Dillon, 83 years old, noted corporation counsel, died at his home at New York.

The losses paid by British insurance companies on account of suffragette fires in the past year aggregated \$1,250,000.

More than fifty persons are known to have perished in a fire in the commercial district of Valparaiso.

The New York health department will vaccinate 125,000 pupils in parochial schools in that city.

Norton E. Jones, 65, of Patchogue, N. Y., farmer, has taken a fourth wife, Miss Ellen Lee, 38.

Hemoroidal because he had wrongfully accused a friend of stealing \$180, John Vasco committed suicide in New York by hanging.

Socialists of South Carolina nominated J. H. Roberts for United States senator and R. B. Britton for governor.

A new pavilion recently erected at Belfast by the Cavehill Bowling club was burned by militant suffragettes.

Five dollars fine for schoolboys "swimmin' hole" forgerers of notes to the teacher is provided in a new town ordinance of Newton, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND GLEANINGS

James J. Twiborg of Boston will be appointed deputy income tax collector at Boston.

Miss Alice E. Judge, 44, of Boston, committed suicide at her home by taking gas. Despondency from being out of work is believed to have prompted her act.

A crushing defeat was administered in the Massachusetts house to those opposed to the present child labor law, when, by a vote of 162 to 43, the amendment to allow children 14 to work in mills and factories was killed.

The committee on social welfare in the Massachusetts legislature voted "reference to the next general court" on all the bills providing for a general system of old age pensions.

Three pickpockets got away with \$65 in bills by jostling Theodore Polverman, a meterman, while descending in an elevator at Boston.

Petitions in involuntary bankruptcy have been filed against the Fall River Wholesale Grocery company of Fall

SHELLING RANGE OF FIVE MILES

Funston Places Powerful Field

Artillery In Position

OUTCLASS THE HUERTA GUNS

Mexicans Lose Opportunity to Destroy Waterworks, Which Are Now Practically Invulnerable — American Lines to Be Greatly Extended, but There Will Be No Actual Aggression

Twenty-four powerful pieces of field artillery, capable of smothering any fire that may be opened upon the defenses of Vera Cruz by the federal troops, have been set in position at the waterworks and at other positions at the front of the American lines by General Funston.

These guns, which have a shelling range of five or six miles, cutlass anything that the Huerta government can put in the field against them. Whether events will be precipitated by the new disposition of the American forces is the absorbing question in Vera Cruz.

The federal stronghold is Jalapa, from which, before the American artillery was put in place, they might easily have destroyed the city waterworks. Jalapa is now, however, dominated by the American army's guns.

Federal forces under General Navarette and General Mass, it is understood, are being concentrated between Jalapa and Soledad, and an attack is believed to be not at all unlikely within the next few days. They have lost their golden opportunity, however, for the El Tejar waterworks are now practically invulnerable.

It is the opinion of Funston that the Mexican troops will not risk an attack on the American lines, but will remain upon the defensive. He plans to extend the American front to some distance along the two railroads leading from Vera Cruz. It is understood, but will adhere strictly to the instructions from Washington that nothing in the way of actual aggression will be included in his movements.

Until the present time he has been greatly hampered in making plans for the defense of the city. In all probability the greater part of his command will be disposed at strategic points to the west of the city, leaving the policing duty in Vera Cruz to the marines and the town itself to the protection of the guns from the warships.

Two bridges at some distance from the city have been destroyed by Mexicans, one of them being the San Francisco bridge. The abutments were dynamited in each instance. The Soledad bridge, it is expected, will be mined in the same way.

White Huerta's troops near Vera Cruz are being massed between Soledad and Jalapa, and rumors are afoot regarding a possible attack on Funston's troops, the constitutionalist forces are closing in upon Mexico City from three sides.

Definite reports have been received of sweeping victories by the rebels near San Luis Potosi and other points south of Saltillo. Three forces are converging upon the capital, one of which, under General Obregon, is besieging Mazatlan.

ACT AS PEACEMAKERS

Union Leaders Urge Colorado Strikers to Surrender Arms

The question of delivering the arms of striking coal miners to the United States army will be put up to the men themselves, according to announcement made by union officials at Trinidad, Col.

The announcement came at the end of a conference between William Diamond and Robert G. Bolton, strike leaders, and Colonel Lockett and Major Holbrook.

Diamond said the union leaders would urge the strikers to comply with the proclamations of the president and secretary of war, and turn their guns over to the army officers.

RECORD LIQUOR SEIZURE

Sheaf Takes \$5653 Worth of Goods From Box Car in Maine

Sheriff O'Connell and six deputies made what is believed to be the largest seizure of liquor in the history of Maine, taking the contents of a large box car in the Maine Central yards at Bangor.

Four two-horse trucks were four hours in transferring the liquor to the courthouse. The lot comprised 2500 gallons of whisky, gin, rum, brandy and cocktails, and fifty-four barrels of ale and beer, the whole valued at \$5653.

DEATH MINE IS SEALED

Total of 158 Bodies Recovered In West Virginia Shaft

Mine No. 5 of the New River Coal Co. company at Eccles, W. Va., was sealed after 158 bodies had been removed.

Fourteen of the men killed in the explosion on April 28 remain in the workings and will not be taken out until the mine has been cleared of debris.

A coroner's jury was impaneled and the taking of testimony to fix the responsibility for the explosion was begun.

A "Place of Learning."

Sydney Smith, once being asked why a certain college was called a place of learning, replied that although a great many had been there to get learning, no one had ever taken learning away; hence it was quite appropriately named.

Where Does the Money Go?

After you have earned your money, doesn't it follow that you should know where it goes?

In making up your check, the stub which remains in the book can be made to show just what that money was spent for. So, by going through your check stubs, you know just where your money goes and what for.

Now, why not place the management of your household on this business basis? We are confident you will be well pleased with the results.

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP

you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Why not see US about it?

If you are contemplating any work along publicity lines—

Catalogs, Pamphlets, Booklets,

Circular Work

we are prepared to do it for you and do it well. We have a complete and up-to-date Printing Office. This plant is in charge of expert and experienced men—men who are instructed under no circumstances to produce anything but the best work possible. We work in all processes in which ink and paper are combined. We write and edit copy—We can serve you and serve you well.

Why not see US about it?

We can do any work that can be done in any printing office in the United States.

Mercury Publishing Company.

512-182 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

RHODE ISLAND.

STATE COLLEGE.

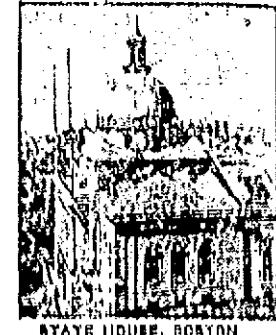
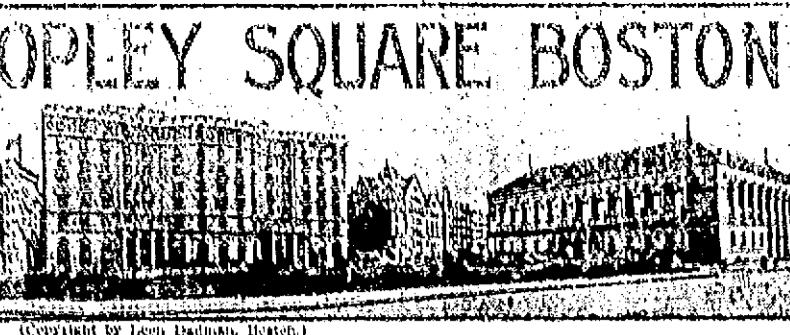
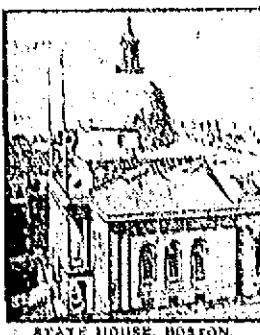
FOUR-YEAR COURSES (B. S. Degree)

Agriculture

Engineering

Home Economics

SCENE IN COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON



BOSTON IN VAN WITH OTHER NEW ENGLAND CITIES AND TOWNS IN MAY CLEAN-UP

All New England is catching the spirit of tidiness instilled by various civic, trade and community improvement organizations of Boston who have launched a "Clean up and Paint up Campaign" culminating May 3 to 9.

As previously announced in the paper, this movement is endorsed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, the United Improvement Association, the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, Boston Chapter National Fire Protection Association, Boston Cloth Men's Association, Pilgrim Protective Association, New England Iron and Hardware Association, the Paint and Oil Club of New England, the Boston Women's Protective Club, the New England Hardware Dealers Association and other organizations.

George A. Morton, chairman of the New England Clean up and Paint up Campaign committee, which is composed of members of the above organizations, also numerous New England mayors acting in an honorary capacity, urges every community in New England to cooperate with Boston in this "city pride" and "good health" work.

Association and that they appointed a committee to act in the matter at once. "The Local Improvement Association" co-operated and asked for literature," said Mr. Palmer, "also the women's clubs are interested, and we have the movement in full swing. We take pride in Arlington and want it to lead the towns in our section. New England as a whole doesn't want to lag behind the country. We should set the pace!"

So Shall Ye Reap.

"Now let every town, city and village in New England take action in this matter, like Arlington," urges the Clean up and Paint up Committee. "That is the way to start things going; then write to us for aid. Ten per cent. increase in valuation, with added attractiveness to your town, city or village as a residential or business prospect, will be the certain outcome if this May clean up movement takes full root in your town or city because in a great many places beauty work has taken permanent shape by merely encouraging a spring clean up campaign. When once you get people interested there is no limit to the exterior features. Already dozens of cities and towns are lined up for

England have indicated a willingness to put their shoulders to the Clean up and Paint up wheel in the effort to give this section a real clean up, and the New England spirit of progress may be relied upon to follow up the advantage.

Past experience proves that a special week of cleaning is a great help in educating property owners and the general public to the advantage of having things clean and bright, and it usually results in their continuing the good work by cleaning at regular intervals.

Gain in Money Value.

"Everybody reaps a reward. It increases the value of real estate wonderfully; the town gets words of endorsement and commendation, and as a result the people move into it. The Clean up and Paint up movement is sound business, and furthermore, it is grand work for humanity's sake; the two go together," assert the committee, "therefore throughout all New England, in every city, town, village, plantation, island, grant and tract, let our people moralize on the value of orderly surroundings and get busy in this Clean up and Paint up Campaign."

New England's Greatness.

There are 2,624 cities and towns in the New England states and there is 8,532,881 population.

New England is the paradise of nature lovers and vacationists, who leave 60 to 100 millions of dollars in the countryside each season.

New England makes over one-eighth of the total value of manufactured products for the country. Of the 50 leading cities in the United States which stand highest in value of manufactured products, New England has eleven, namely, Boston, Providence, New Haven, Waterbury, Bridgeport, Lowell, Lynn, Worcester, Lawrence, Fall River and New Bedford. There are 518 establishments in New England reporting products valued at \$1,000,000 or over.

New England has 1,570,993,403 dollars invested in manufacturing capital. The total value of the manufactured products exceeds the two billion-dollar mark yearly, and nearly a million and half wage earners are employed.

Spirit of Progress.

Study these stupendous figures and see what it means to New England to retain these industries and this army of workers and double their number, through improved living and working conditions.

With municipal authorities cleaning and repairing the streets, landscape gardeners and architects beautifying the public squares, and individuals painting their houses and cleaning their premises, the administration of reforms will be commanded, and your community will advance.

New England is by nature the art gallery of America, and has a coast line which beats the country for commercial possibilities; her roads appeal to automobileists from everywhere; her technical schools develop the best class of artisans; has the biggest lumber, fish, textile, shoe and leather interests, and New England ships are again in the lead.

It is plain, and inquiries anywhere will show it, that New England products command a large market owing to their superiority in quality and workmanship. Perhaps our people are not fully alive to that fact.

Trade Extension.

"There are rich opportunities lying at New England's door, that she cannot afford to lose," states the Clean up and Paint up Committee, "and this May clean up will wake the people up. It will be a good entering wedge for local improvement societies. Attractive environment for homes, good educational facilities, proper climate, proximity to good markets, have helped New England's development. These same factors will help to develop it further."

Through the efforts of the Port Directors of the city of Boston, direct steamship lines to Cuba, the Mediterranean, Dutch ports and Australia have recently been secured. The fish industry of New England leads the world, and a million dollar fish pier is going up at Boston to help this business.

In textiles, shoes, paper machinery, jewelry, bookmaking and many other lines, New England has kept the lead.

Fertile New England.

There is no better soil anywhere for the growth of many agricultural products and fruits, especially the apple, than New England. It is not generally known that Connecticut and Massachusetts lead all the states in the yield of corn per acre, and we are at the doors of Europe, with no freight to pay to seaboard. Good farm land in New England is worth \$15 to \$20 an acre and \$150 in the West. We have markets as good as any in the world and right at our doors.

Other Prestige Factors.

New England schools, water powers, skilled labor, attractive surroundings, have helped to maintain her supremacy and the savings banks show deposits of \$1,250,000,000, most

by working people. This vast sum can be better realized when it is compared with the aggregate national banking capital of the United States, which is but \$1,000,000,000 or 200 million dollars less than the savings of New England's prosperous wage earners.

New England has the most bracing and healthful climate in the country, and excels the world for beautiful scenery, and pleasure spots. New England people have 400,000 acres and 200,000 in an unusual degree and have always been pioneers in blazing out the way for human progress. New England has always been in the van of this.

It can keep in the van if the big natural, monetary and labor advantages it has, are utilized by community pride and the clean up spirit, as a resultant driving factor for progress, and this is what the New England Clean up and Paint up Committee is endeavoring to foster. The beautifying and cleaning up of cities and towns, from time to time by the unemployed will be a good thing all around.

N. B. Leads the U. S.

Few citizens realize the big part New England plays in the commerce of America. New England is the land of opportunity and her citizens are waking up to the fact that attractive surroundings are a money asset besides a means of benefiting the race.

A lot of money will be put into improvements, when communities grasp the fact that betterment of conditions are a money asset.

There is every evidence that hundreds of New England cities and towns have entered upon a new era of achievement and prosperity. Many towns and cities, various improvements are under way, backed by hard-headed business men who realize they are a good investment, and by women's clubs, for those more human reasons which awaken hope in struggling humanity.

Practical Idealism.

All these are causes and reasons advanced by the Clean up and Paint up Committee of New England, why owners and occupants of property should cooperate to clean up premises and keep them clean as one of the good investments of life.

"We are just beginning to find out," said a prominent citizen, "that business is organized and encouraged, and protected by the state, in order that the world may be fed and clothed and housed and made happy." Another progressive says, "The clean up and paint up spirit means that we provide every possible opportunity for the development of human life up to the very highest standards known anywhere in the world. It means that we develop the environment surrounding human life."

Wm. C. Freeman, the famous advertising man, said recently at a Boston banquet, "Enthuse your own people; get them aroused over New England's greatness. Pride in one's community is the biggest asset that a community can possibly have."

Pres. Boston Chamber of Commerce

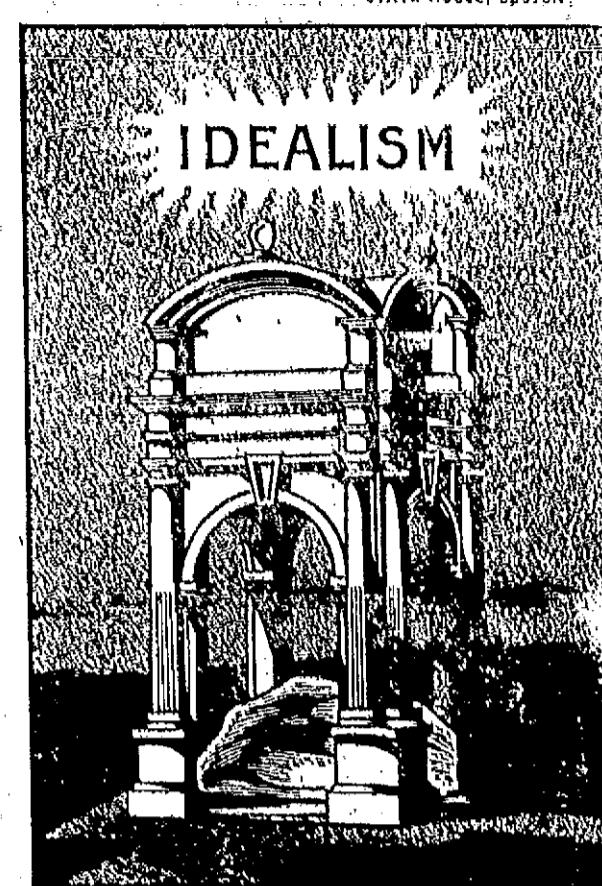
Says,

Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to The New England Clean Up and Paint up Committee, asks New England business men:

"Is your house, your lot, your store, your office as neat as it ought to be?

"If not, make it neat, and set a high standard for your neighbors."

PLYMOUTH ROCK AND CANOPY—SYMBOL OF THE SPIRIT IN WHICH NEW ENGLAND GOES FORTH TO NEW VICTORIES FOR A CLEAN LAND.



"Depreciation is gradual, almost imperceptible."

"Try to see your premises with a fresh eye, as a stranger seeking to buy them at a low price."

"Then clean up, paint up and keep up those premises as though you were holding them for the highest price."

"Good maintenance is part of good citizenship."

Final Word By Committee.

"Now then," urges the Clean up Committee, "the man or enterprise that fails to take note of these opportunities for advance, or to work in do his share toward community betterment, is out of touch with progress and in some way should be made to see the light and move to it. The responsibility of individuals should be impressed upon them in a manner that will induce them to act."

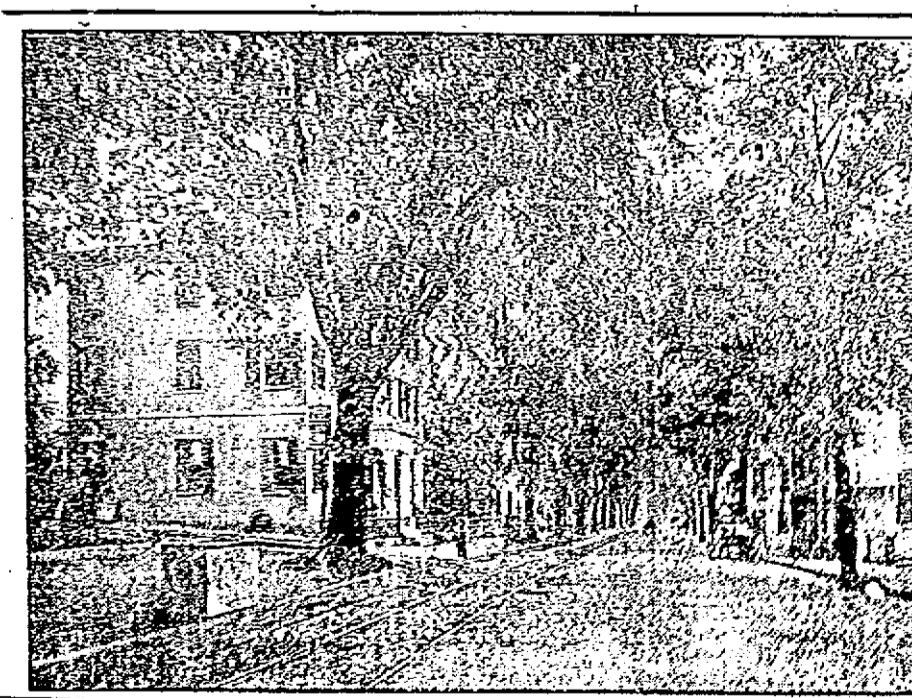
Community Hindrances.

The Jerry built house, the nosome alleys and rotting rear tenements, the evils existing because owners are unaware or neglectful, the dark rooms, dirty halls, houses in poor repair, the diseases known to rise directly from drain trouble in old houses, the foul, festering cellars, unwhitewashed and full of mould, the imposition on the public as regards health and fire from speculative builders, tenants with inadequate earnings, and people of parsimonious habits—all these adverse factors which retard community prosperity, are being eliminated all over the United States as the direct outgrowth of spring clean up campaigns, and the New England Clean up and Paint up Committee, the strongest organization of the kind ever formed, urges

the people and press of New England, the Boards of Trade, clergymen, women's clubs, youth's organizations and business men generally, to lend a hand in making May 3 to 9 a week of important beginnings for New England's advance.



MR. W. T. ELDREDGE, CHAIRMAN OF SELECTMEN OF PLYMOUTH, MASS., THE LANDING PLACE OF THE PILGRIMS—WITH 18 MILES FRON'TING THE BAY, WITH 150 ACRES OF NATURAL PARKS, AND 208 MILES OF ROADS. PLYMOUTH HAS 80,000 VISITORS ANNUALLY, AND IS KEPT SCRUPULOUSLY CLEAN OUT OF RESPECT TO THE PILGRIM FATHERS.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kid You Have Always Bought

Peers the Signature of *Clifford E. Wilson*

A teacher in a Liverpool school was trying to find a tiny child the name of his father. He seemed quite unable to think of it, so to help him she asked:

"What do you call him?"

"I call him father," was the reply.

"Well, what does your mother call him?"

The response was eloquent of the members of the neighborhood: "She doesn't call him anything—she likes him."—*Liverpool Post*

Having a taste for the music of the body, and if more persons in the world could be found to do the same, the world would be a better place to live in. H. L. T. G.

Friend, well, just a suggestion that you might like to have a look at. I don't know, with my wife to be married, but I'm going to get married. I don't know, with my wife to be married, but I'm going to get married.

"She's the tonic."

"You think she's—Judge."

Woman fully realizes how poor his judgment is until he bats on it.—*Philadelphia Record*

"I thought you had thrown *Arthur* over."

"I did, but you know how a girl can be."

"I thought you had thrown *Arthur* over."

"I did, but you know how a girl can be."

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OLD TIME PORTRAITS.

There Kept a Reliable Painting of the Past Burns? Was this the face that launched a thousand ships? And could the towers of Mount Pike Mattole, writing of the vision of golden Helen. A similar question has been asked in regard to the diverging portraits of Mary Blunt. Was this the face that turned so many heads 300 years ago? The queen of girls was unusually bewitching. Know about it? Knollys never! His blushing face to her in Uxbridge cast the shadow over her. Yet one of Mary's portraits represents her as beautiful. Romney has evidently explained the inscription of Lady Hamilton for Nelson. But Mary's charm remains unexplained by her portraits.

And what about Burns? The point I wish to make is that old portrait painters are not to be depended on for strict fidelity to their originals. The mere fact that they differ so much in their representations of the same subject is enough to prove it. In regard to Burns, the question bears a twofold aspect. Not only do the portraits of the poet disagree with one another, but even that which by frequent reproduction has tacitly been accepted as the true representation cannot have been exactly like him when it was done. I refer, of course, to the founder Hamilton head and bust, painted in 1781, when Burns was carrying all before him on his first visit to Edinburgh.—J. Cuthbert Hadden in *Bethesda*.

REAL ESTATE LEASES.

Origin of the Custom of Making Rents as For 99 or 999 Years.

Whence originated the use of the odd term in leases, 99 or 999 years?

In other days leases and mortgages in possession of real estate for 100 or 1,000 years defined the same as an annual rental, retaining a reversion for the last year of the original term. The object of this proceeding was to be found in the unwillingness of the under tenant to become bound to the performance of the covenant contained in the original grant and also in the importance to the lessor of a reverendary interest, without which, under the old English practice, he could not recover his rent by distraint.

Sometimes this reversion was for only three days or even for only one day, but usually in long terms the last year was retained. Out of this came the popular notion that the law provided this distraint, and hence leases were made for 99 or 999 years, when there was no reason whatever for any such odd period of time.

In England there was in special cases a restraint on corporations or ecclesiastical persons prohibiting the lease of lands belonging to them to the impoverishment of their successors for a term beyond 100 years and such leases were accordingly made for 99 years.—*Harper's Weekly*.

Boosting a Stock.

"Stocks are valuable in keeping with the demand for them," said a Wall street man, "and the demand is often created by queer methods. A few years ago a man who is well known in the street was overloaded with a certain stock. He told his wife there was money in it and that it would soon have a big rise. Next day the good woman gave the tip to the woman who came daily to massage her. The latter had many wealthy clients, to whom she gave the get-rich-quick tip. The stock became popular, the man sold out, and the massusee who set the ball in motion never knew why she received a present of extraordinary value at Christmas time from her client."

"From which one?"

"Why, from the one who said it was a good thing, of course. The others probably discharged her."—*New York Tribune*.

Hyderabad.

The state of Hyderabad, located about midway between Madras and Bombay, in the south central part of India, with a population about equal to that of New York and Massachusetts combined and with an area of 82,638 square miles (just about the same area as Kansas), is, generally speaking, the most important native state in India in population, wealth and potential resources. It has many wild creatures, including tigers and leopards in abundance and occasionally lion and elephants. There are also wild boars, antelope, hyenas, wolves, jackals and bears.

He Still Had It.

"Look here, you swindler!" roared the owner of the suburban property to the real estate man. "When you sold me this house, didn't you say that in three months I wouldn't part with it for \$10,000?"

"Certainly," said the real estate dealer calmly, "and you haven't got it."

A Little Too Much.

"This is what I call adding insult to injury."

What's the trouble?

"An editor not only returns my manuscript, but he wants me to subscribe for his paper."—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.

Right on the Job.

Indignant Citizen (to office boy)—Your confounded paper had an outrageous attack on me this morning, and—Office Boy (briskly)—Yes sir. How many copies will you have?

Noble Thoughts.

Beautiful this thought and beautiful the language wherein Sir Philip Sidney gave it expression. "They are never alone who are accompanied by noble thoughts."

Blockhead.

Sapleigh—The barber wanted to sing my hair, but I said no. Smart—Your tailoring was commendable. He might have started a wood fire—*Boston Transcript*.

Hard work is still the road to prosperity and there is no other.—*Benjamin Franklin*.

CHINESE JUNKS.

Their Shape Due to the whim of Some Ancient Autocrat.

In striking contrast to the modern constitution and government of China are its industrial methods. The leaders of the new republic have succeeded in transforming the land politically, but the every day life of the people remains practically unchanged and the primitive ideals of craftsmanship still persist.

Chief among the industries which have languished for hundreds of years under the blighting influence of an ignorant, tradition-bound autocracy is that of shipbuilding. Because some celestial Nero of a hydrogine decreed that all ships constructed within the realm should be replicas of his majesty's ship, the Chinese merchant marine became a mere swarm of enlarged samples of weird shapes known as junks and junk they surely are.

While the shipbuilders of Europe and America were gradually progressing from the caravel and the square rigged Indiaman to the clipper ship and later to the iron ship, and its lineal descendants, the modern ocean greyhound, the Chinese—pioneers in many lines of endeavor—continued to build their ridiculous sailing ships.

The inferiority of the Chinese upon the sea today is directly traceable to the whim of an almost forgotten ruler of the Flower Land.—*Detroit News*.

A GARDEN TRAMP.

Travel of the Smiling Daisy From the Old World to the New.

Tradition has it that from the early garden of Governor John Endicott in Salem, Massachusetts, came what is now perhaps the commonest field flower in the United States. Few persons writes Grace Taylor in "Old fashioned Gardening," know that the pernicious white weed, the jimson, smilng daily, is an imported exotic.

From this old decayed garden it has danced to the music of the east wind straight across the land, up and down the meadows, through the long grass and the short grass, along every highway and every byway. Wherever wind has gone it has followed gaily. Often it has driven his little completely out of the fields he has made.

That Endicott valued the "daisy" enough to bring it with him to the new England from the old marks him as a man of taste for this flower had in ancient days "found its way into the trimmest gardens; the greenwards and arbours were 'powdered' with daisies" and Chaucer wrote of it in superlatives. It is not native to England, either, however, but came from the continent, or perhaps by way of the continent, from an original home still farther east, in northern Asia.

An Elephant's Appetite.

Since the elephant's digestive functions are very rapid it requires a large amount of fodder, daily—about 600 pounds in most cases. In its wild state the elephant feeds heartily, but wastefully. It is careful in selecting the few forest trees that it likes for their bark or foliage, but it will tear down branches and leave half of them untouched. It will strip off the bark from other trees and throw away a large portion. As it is a nocturnal animal, it selects its trees by the sense of touch and smell. Its sense of smell is said to be so delicate that wild elephant can wind an enemy at a distance of a thousand yards, and the nerves of its trunk are so sensitive that the smallest substance can be discovered and picked up by its tiny proboscis.—*Harper's Weekly*.

Stern George Washington.

Etiquette at the White House has never been so severe as in the days of Washington. The first American president had a code of observances drawn up, with which all persons coming into contact with him were expected to make themselves acquainted. He exacted well nigh as much deference as royalty. At receptions he greeted all comers with a stately bow, but never deigned to shake hands, and nobody was allowed to address him until he took the initiative. The gentlemen usheres in attendance were expected to see these rules observed. Washington never visited a private house, and at his own dinner parties the protocol stipulated that "the president does not remain at the table drinking after the cloth is removed."—*London Chronicle*.

Won a Wife by His Skill.

Action was a Greek painter of about the time of Alexander, and he won his wife by his great work. He painted a picture called "The Nuptials of Alexander and Roxane," which was exhibited at the Olympic games. It created such a stir that one of the judges cried in admiration, "I reserve crowns for the victorious athletes, but I give my daughter in marriage to the painter Action as a recompense for his picture." Action was one of the artists who excelled in the art of mixing colors. He could not go to the nearest store and purchase them, as artists do today.—*New York World*.

The Wanting Honeymoon.

"I forgot something," said the husband.

"Yes," pouted the wife, "you forgot to kiss me."

"That may be, but what I came back for was my overshoes."—*Kansas City Journal*.

Not Deliberate.

Wife—I claim that the story you told me last night when you came home was a deliberate lie! Huh! And I say it wasn't. I never thought up one more quickly in my life!—*Atchison Globe*.

All I have seen teaches me to trust the Creator for all I have not seen.—*Emerson*.

A Solemn Critic.

A local band was one day playing at Dunfermline when an old weaver came up and asked the bandmaster what that was they were playing.

"That is the 'Death of Nelson,'" solemnly replied the bandmaster.

"Ay, man," remarked the weaver, "ye have given him an awfu' death!"—*Houston Post*.

Grief can take care of itself, but to get the full value of a joy you must have somebody to divide it with.—*Mark Twain*.

Wasted Effort.

"He never spans his son, does he?"

"No; he's an efficiency crank!"

"What's that got to do with it?"

"He says the upward stroke is lost motion!"—*Houston Post*.

Excitable Party (at telephone)—Hello! Who is this? Who is this, I say?

Man at Other End—Haven't got time to guess riddles. Tell me yourself who you are.—*Boston Evening Transcript*.

She—I don't think you love me as much as you used to do!

He—What makes you think that?

She—You are not half so foolish as you used to be.

LIKED BIG BANKNOTES.

An English Lord Who Had a Curious Mania For Hoarding.

A curious story of hoarding is told in Ralph Neville's book of gossip:

A former Lord Dunsay who lived more or less an invalid's life in a house on the outskirts of London, was fully watched over by a lady who acted as a sort of companion nurse, one day asked her to go to town and get a check cashed for him at the bank of England. When she was ready to start the old peer sat down at his writing table and, having written out a check for £100,000, told her to be sure and see that she got one note for the whole amount. When she reached the bank the cashier communicated with the manager, who asked the nurse to step into his private office. Having satisfied himself as to her authority for making such a request, he said that if she did not object he would much rather send a clerk to accompany her with the note. She gladly assented to this arrangement, and in due course the clerk in person handed the £100,000 banknote to Lord Dunsay.

After having done so he told the peer that there were only three such notes in existence. "One," he said, "we have at the bank, another I have just handed to your lordship and the third, which some time ago disappeared from circulation, we have never been able to trace."

"Perhaps I can help you," said Lord Dunsay, and, unlocking over to a bureau, he unlocked a drawer and took out the missing £100,000 banknote, which had been lying there for many years.

WATER IN COAL MINES.

Pumping It Out Costs a Big Pile of Money Every Year.

It costs quite a bit of money to pump 1,000,000,000 tons of water out of the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania every year, but it must be done or there could be no mines. In times past, colliers were abandoned because of inability to cope with the water flowing into them, but more and more pumps, some of them costing \$30,000 and \$40,000 each, have been installed, and the enormous amount of work they do is all that enables the operators to keep open the mines.

The calculation as to the amount of water handled in this way is simple. The output of the mines is little less than 70,000,000 tons a year. The average amount of water pumped is about fifteen tons for every ton of coal produced. The cost of this is one of the most important elements in the increased cost of mining. As the richer and more necessary veins have been exhausted, shafts have been sunk deeper and the volume of water to be pumped has increased rapidly.

The pipes, of which there are thousands of miles in the mines, wear out quickly because the sulphur in the mine water eats into the iron like acid. This destructive quality prohibits the use of the water in the boilers that generate steam at the collieries, and the result is that, when there is a drought, the companies often are obliged to haul water to the mines in tank cars from many miles away.—*New York Post*.

Odd Contrasts in Climate.

New York is usually thought of as being directly west from London. It is, however, despite its far more rigorous climate, 800 miles nearer the equator than is the British capital. The bleak coast of Labrador is directly west of London. The same line passes the southern part of Hudson Bay and Lake Winnipeg. On the other side of the continent it touches the southern extremity of Alaska and continues through the center of the Isthmus of Kamchatka and Siberia and thence to Homburg.

Another illustration of the unexpected in contrasts is found in a comparison of St. John's, Newfoundland, with Paris. Paris has a winter of comparative mildness, while St. John's is in a region of bitter cold and fog, with drifting icebergs along its coast. Yet St. John's is 100 miles nearer the equator.

Anatole France on Journalism.

M. Anatole France, in reply to a toast of his health, said: "I have been a journalist and am still. I owe to journalism some of the qualities that you have exaggerated. Journalism taught me a great part of the art of writing. The two things most useful in writing are ease and simplicity. Journalism teaches those things so well that the style even of great writers like Chateaubriand gained from journalistic experience."—*London Times*.

New York's Sewage.

Every day there is poured into the Harlem river 400,000 gallons of sewage; into the North river, 152,000,000 gallons; into the East river, 261,000,000 gallons. So in the course of a year New York city pollutes its harbor with about 493,000,000 gallons of refuse matter.—*New York World*.

Costly Sentiment.

In a subway crowd not long ago a New York man was touched for his watch. The watch was not intrinsically valuable, but the New York man wanted it back for sentimental reasons, and inserted divers advertisements in the papers offering \$50 for the return of the watch and "no questions asked."

The "dip" who had "lifted" the watch saw the advertisement and concluded to take the \$50. He called on the New York man, handed him his timepiece and demanded the reward.

The owner of the watch was only too happy to give it to him. After examining the watch, he returned it to his pocket and handed over five \$10 bills. The "dip" pocketed the money and departed. There was little said.

A few minutes later the New York man reached for his watch.

But it was gone.—*New York Tribune*.

Mike's Good Character.

The conversation turned to character witnesses, when Congressman Jefferson M. Levy of New York was reminded of a case in the upper part of his state.

A merry party named Mike, it seems, arrested for some trivial offense, presented himself in court.

"Have you anybody in court, Mike?" asked the judge, "who will vouch for your character?"

"Yes, sir," was the prompt response of Mike, pointing to the sheriff, who was in the courtroom.

"The sheriff, with a look of amazement, "I didn't even know the man."

"Shure, yer honor," triumphantly cried Mike, "Oi've lived in the county 12 years an' the sheriff don't know me!"

"What's that some character fer ye?"

Excitable Party (at telephone)—Hello! Who is this? Who is this, I say?

Man at Other End—Haven't got time to guess riddles. Tell me yourself who you are.—*Boston Evening Transcript*.

She—I don't think you love me as much as you used to do!

He—What makes you think that?

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She—You are not half so foolish as you

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending notes to this department following a letter to this department, the name and date must be clearly given. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. All local queries as far as possible of the paper only. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the name of the writer, and his signature.

Dear Sirs—Communications to
Miss E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Society,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1914.

NOTES.

Rhode Island Chronology, John Barber. Esq. Taken from manuscript of Dr. Henry E. Turner, now in possession of the Newport Historical Society.—E. M. T. Continued.

Died. 1817. Colton, Dr. Charles, U. S. N. m'd to Mary Northam, of Steph. T., June 8, 1817.

Died. 1817. Cooke, Clarke, Merch. Newp., died Aug. 23, ag. 48.

Died. 1817. Cutler, Paul Col'l, owner & Master of a vessel, many years, d. at Westport, Sept. 7, ag. 68 years.

Died. 1817. Cowell, Benj'. Prov. Clerk Dist' Court Vice E. T. Ellery, removed.

M'd. 1817. Coggeshall, Peleg, Bridget Almy, Jan. Ports.

M'd. 1817. Cole, Goo. W.—Mary Hale, of Samuel S. K., May 31.

M'd. 1817. Clarke, Samuel, B.—Phoebe B. Irish July 8.

Died. 1817. Carpenter, Mrs. Esther, Jan. 8, ag. 77, Mo. of Willett.

Died. 1817. Collins, Mehitable, wife of John, A., Jan. 24, ag. 42.

Died. 1817. Chase, Elisha, ag. 42, Feb. 7.

Died. 1817. Clarke, Steph. of Capt. Stephen, ag. 28, at Norfolk, Va.

Died. 1817. Clarke, Audley, Oct. 14, ag. 80. Ropemaker (bro. of Peleg), died. 1818. Coop. Capt. Benj' m. Jan. 21, ag. 85. Little Compton, an Officer in Col. Richmond's Reg't. in Rev.

Died. 1818. Chassey, Elijah G., drowned near Prudence, Aug. 11, ag. 20, of N. K.

Died. 1818. Church, Capt. Israel, Tw. Oct. 21, ag. 88, a royal Officer.

Died. 1818. Cope, Dr. B. W. was elected Master of St. John's Lodge, by some trickery and was set aside by the Grand Lodge.

M'd. 1818. Clarke, Jacob—Sarah Place, Feb. 14.

M'd. 1818. Coggeshall, Abraham—Ann Sisson, of Pardon, Ports, Feb. 17, 1847. Dyer, Wm. Recorder, under New Charter.

1660. Dyer, Wm. Attorney General. 1652. Oct. 2. Dyer, Wm. Brings over order, obligating Coddington Charter & confirming former charter, of Prov. Plantations.

1660. June 1, Dyer, Mary, wife of Wm. hung at Boston, as a Quaker.

1688. Dingley, Rev. Richard Pastor of 1st. Baptist Church, Newport.

1747. Dennis, Capt'n, John, of Newport, distinguished himself very much, by several captures of French vessels.

1762. Decatur, Stephen, a Capt. in U.S. Navy & father of the celebrated Commodore, was born in Newport. April his father was Stephen. Said to have been a Gendee, he m'd. Priscilla Hill wife, maiden N. George, had Steph. b. 1782. John born 1784. Stephen 2d. married—he commanded Delaware Sloop of War 1803, ag. 66 yrs. his Sons were Comm. Stephen, Lieut., James & Col. John P. Decatur.

1763. Defense, Privateer, Brig. Capt. Benj' Wanton, 16 carriage guns & 24 swivels fitted on.

1763. Dillingham's, Blacksmith's Shop on Wharf, burned Sept. 6.

1767. Dolphin, the Brig. Capt. John Malbone, Son of Edwar, from Jamaica with a theatrical company, as passengers, took fire of Pt. Judith & was consumed, five female passengers were destroyed in the cabin, the Ship's Co. & other passengers escaped. The brig was a new vessel, of 210 tons, belonging to Mess. E. & F. Malbone, Newp. among the passengers were Mr. Henry, the father of American Stage, & Wm. B. Simpson, afterwards a Lawyer in Newport.

1770. Dudley, Charles, King's Collector of Customs took refuge on board Rose Ship of War Nov. 16.

1775. David, Rev. Ebenezer Chaplain in the Army & late associate Pastor 1st Bapt. Church, Newp. died at Philadelphia, young.

1780. Dark Day, May 19, Friday. 1781. Destouches, Chevalier, takes command of French Fleet on the death of De Tierney.

1781. Dexponts. The Officers of the Royal, give a grand ball to the ladies of Newport, Jan'y 8.

1785. Downer, Siyas, formerly an eminent Lawyer in Providence, died at Roxbury, (Mass.) in Dec't.

1789. De Chatelloux, Marquis died in France, 2d in Com. Fr. army in R. I. under Rochambeau.

1794. D'Estate Count, celebrated as emm'r of French Fleet at Seign of Newport, was qualified at Paris on the 3d of May.

1791. Deacon, Rev'd. Theodore, of Boston, inst'd Rector of Trinity Ch.

1801. Dearborn, Gen'l' b'ir' Newp. & Ex'med the Fortifications.

1806. Dell, Doct. Geo. U. S. A. died Fort Walcott, Feb'y.

1805. Dabbis, Steph. Merch. Newp. died Feb. 22, ag. 70 yrs.

1815. Davis, Simcon, died, ag. 45.

1824. Decatur, Com. Stephen spent the Season in Newport.

To be continued.

NOTES TILLINGHAST.—A few items concerning these Rhode Island Families.

Henry (3) Shearman and wife Sarah (Carpenter) had five children, all daughters.—Statement of his grand daughters, Sarah (5) D. Noyes, now living.—Abigail (4), Ruth (4), Charlotte (4), Martha (4), Catherine (4).

1. Abigail (4) Shearman; never married.—Statement of Miss Noyes.

2. Ruth (4); died in childhood, and was buried in the Carpenter Burial place, about three miles from Lafayette, Rhode Island.—Statement of Miss Noyes.

3. Charlotte (4), born at North Kingstown, Rhode Island (No. K. records), died at North Kingstown, Rhode Island, March 21, 1865, aged 66; daughter of Henry (3) and Sarah Sherman.—Record of deaths at No. Kingstown.

Her will was dated Jan. 20, 1861. Left 1-3 estate to husband, William F. Noyes, during his life; the rest to two daughters, Sarah (5) and Lydia (5).

A. Noyes. Mentioned son George H.

(3) Noyes.—N. K. Probate records, Vol. 35, p. 115. May 10, 1863. Sarah D. (6) and Lydia A. (6) Noyes received to their father for the personal property, N. K. Probate records.

William F. Noyes died Jan. 10, 1888, aged 70 years, 8 months, at North Kingstown. He was a widower, farmer, born at South Kingstown, son of Joshua and Susan Noyes.—Record of Deaths, North Kingstown.

The children of William F. and Charlotte (4) (Shearman) Noyes were George H. (6) Noyes, died March 21, 1865, aged 68, at North Kingstown, Rhode Island, single, born at North Kingstown, son of William and Charlotte (4) Noyes.

North Kingstown Record of Deaths.

Sarah D. (6) Noyes, now living and unmarried.

Lydia A. (6) Noyes, who married Dupee Blake Congdon, and after his death married John Rathbun, who is now living.—Statement of Miss Sarah (6) D. Noyes, and of Mrs. Loren (6) Sherman, daughter of Lydia (Noyes) Congdon Rathbun. She died at West Greenwich, Rhode Island, June 2, 1891.—Statement of Mrs. Sherman, by her first husband she had one child, Loren (6) Congdon, born December 18, 1866, at North Kingstown, R. I., married at North Kingstown, June 26, 1875. Alfred Arnold Sherman, and they are now living at 2553 Pawtucket Avenue, East Providence, R. I. Their children:

1. Warren (7) Andrew Sherman, born May 3, 1888, at East Greenwich, R. I.

2. Leonard (7) Brown Sherman, born November 17, 1889, died December 23, 1893.

3. Myron (7) Lins Sherman, born February 16, 1894, at East Greenwich, R. I.

4. Maude (7) Evelyn Minton Sherman, born Aug. 10, 1896.

5. Elmer (7) Ray Sherman, born at No. Kingstown, R. I., June 13, 1888.—all from statement of Mrs. Loren (6) Sherman.

By her second husband, Lydia (6) Rathbun had no children.

4. Martha (4) born at North Kingstown, R. I., died in Fall River, Massachusetts, Sept. 23, 1894, of consumption. Her death record gives her as daughter of Henry (3) and Sarah Sherman.—Fall River Deaths, Vol. 5, page 34. Christopher W. Tillinghast married Martha (4) G. Sherman May 23, 1835.—Fall River marriages, Vol. 3, page 31.

The children of Christopher and Martha (4) Tillinghast, recorded on the Fall River Books are as follows:

1. Lucia (5) Byron Tillinghast, born August 1, 1838.—Vol. 3, page 334. She died Sept. 11, 1886, unmarried.

Statement of G. A. Brownell, of New Bedford, an executor of her father's will.

2. Abby F. (5) Tillinghast, born Sept. 7, 1846, died June 10, 1847.—Fall River Record of Deaths.

3. Walter (5) Tillinghast, born April 2, 1849, died June 1, 1888.—Fall River Record of Deaths. No record of marriage.

Martha (4) (Sherman), Tillinghast died in Fall River; her husband in New Bedford, Mass. His will is recorded at Taunton, Mass., dated May 1, 1897.

Mentioned no children. Gave money to Sarah D. (5) Noyes, niece of Martha G. Tillinghast, and to Loren (6) B. Sherman, niece of said Sarah D. Noyes. Edwin Clarke and G. A. Brownell were executors, and accepted the position Mar. 22, 1901.

MARTHA (4) TILLINGHAST.—Statement of Christopher W. Tillinghast, of Fall River, Mass., to Charlotte (4) Tillinghast, his wife, that she is about to wed Mary Young, a female child of King (11) Young of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and Mary (11) Young, his wife, also of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and that King (11) Young is without the date, to wit, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, that the said Mary (11) Young died at said Newp on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1893; and that since the death of the said Mary (11) Young, her son has cared for and supported said child.

Wherefore they pray for leave to adopt said child, and that her name may be changed to that of Mary (11) Young.

MARTIN HUSSEY.—KELLY E. HUSSEY.

In this day presented to this Court; and the same is referred to the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1914, for consideration, in the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that a copy of said petition, with a copy or this order thereon, be published once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, the last publication to be at least four weeks before said twenty-second day of June.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, May 10, 1914.

Estate of Henry Mansfield Anthony.

PETITION IN WRITING is made by Lydia P. Anthony, of said Newport requesting that she, or any other suitable person may be appointed as executrix of the estate of Henry Mansfield Anthony, of said Newport, minor under the age of fourteen years, son of Benjamin M. Anthony and Lydia P. Anthony, both of said Newport, and said petition is received and referred to the twenty-fifth day of May, instant, at ten o'clock a. m., in the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that a copy thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, May 10, 1914.

Estate of Henry Mansfield Anthony.

PETITION IN WRITING is made by Lydia P. Anthony, of said Newport requesting that she, or any other suitable person may be appointed as executrix of the estate of Henry Mansfield Anthony, of said Newport, minor under the age of fourteen years, son of Benjamin M. Anthony and Lydia P. Anthony, both of said Newport, and said petition is received and referred to the twenty-fifth day of May, instant, at ten o'clock a. m., in the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that a copy thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

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